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ET. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House and Willard's Hotel.

eling about saying that the United States stole the Philippines? By this time some orators should

What do those men mean who are trav

the Valladigham role of 1863-1864 does not capture votes. Mr. Bryan has remarked that the Dem-

ocrats stand the same on the money ques tion that they did four years ago. The impression prevails that Mr. Schurz's letter to Secretary Gage is harming Mr Bryan, because it says in effect that the

only safeguard against Mr. Bryan's 16 to 1 is the Republican party. It is reported that German-American voters in Illinois see imperialism in Mr them have expressed the opinion that the

man who insists on dictating a platform is

too much of a dictator. If the 24,000 Democrats in Maine who tool to the woods two years ago to-day, instead of voting, come out and vote, the Repub lican plurality in to-day's election wil be rather under than over 25,000. A ful Republican vote is predicted by the party

managers in Maine

It seems that the story that the officers of the Ohio River Railroad refused to hau Mr. Bryan's car is false. They were never asked to do so. Nevertheless it has af forded opportunity to make it appear that the Standard Oil Company is opposed to the traveling candidate

Croker is not only triumphant in New York, but Mr. Bryan is reported to have which is responsible for the most inhuman monopoly-the ice trust, which conspired people pay three prices for

The adage that one must go away from home to get the news is illustrated by th statement of a Chicago correspondent that the so-called Harrison Republicans in In diana continue to sulk and that while they will vote for McKinley they refuse to beat The writer has found one old stories of August, 1896, when the same charge was made. It was not true then; it is not true now.

Senator and Chairman Jones has arranged a meeting of the leading Demo the purpose of showing them the neces contributions from thi State. As the Indiana Democratic managers are always asking liberal contributions for their use, the proposition of the the cotton-baling monopoly will be received with coolness.

The correspondent of the Chicago Record says that Mr. Croker has arranged with Mr. Bryan to carry New York on a plan of his own. Imperialism cuts no figure with the people, so Croker has conceived the scheme of going to the manufacturing cities and preaching to the employes that they do not receive a just share of the profits which manufacturers are making. the purpose being to cause antagonisms that will help Bryan. Like the other schemes of Boss Croker, he assumes that the wage earners the country over are as ignorant and vicious as thousands whom the Tammany local bosses take to the polls to vote whatever ticket Croker may put up.

It is evident that the representatives of the anthracite coal miners are doing their uimost to avoid a strike. They have gone to propose arbitration. It is said that the mine operators refuse to treat official board, but will treat with the men they employ. When the officers the organization propose arbitration operators are in no position to ignore them and appeal to public sentiment If they have a good case arbitration is favorable to them, while, if they refuse to arbitrate, the general impression will be are in the wrong. It may be when any party in a labor dispute refuses arbitration they should have in regard to great industries like affects whole States. It is yet hoped that the miners and operators will come to some arrangement and thus avoid a strike. If are working to have a strike

days, which will enable them to get clear of stocks on hand and put Very naturally, the letter from ex-Sec-

attracts attention as much March as for his support of Mr. Bryan simply to save the Democratic party. In the March Atlantic Monthly, Mr. Olney

vincialism and to narrow views of our duties and functions as a Nation." In the same article he urged that the United States "should make Cuba in point of law what it is in point of fact, namely, United States territory." This was urged in spite tions, naturally and properly. * * * goes without saying that the United States cannot play the part in the world's affairs gotiation, or through force. Its diplomatic agencies must, therefore, be greatly enlarged, strengthened and improved, while a powerful navy, up-to-date in all points of construction, armament, general efficlency and readiness for instant service, perialism, than that put forth last March in the words quoted. Probably he holds of preserving the Democratic party for future usefulness seems to be a matter of paramount importance.

MR. M'KINLEY'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

There are but two classes of men who will not read the whole of Mr. McKinley's letter of acceptance-the class which never reads anything of importance and the class which never reads anything written by Republican. It is an exhaustive and masterly presentation of the case with which the Republican party goes to the people. Very naturally, President McKinley begins with the currency question, proving by Mr. Bryan's words and conduct that it is the real issue and that Bryan's demand free and unlimited coinage of silver." This leads the President to remark, "if one issue Republican Congress and administration. If there are those who have been led to believe that nothing has been done, a careful reading of the record will prove to them that they have forgotten the marvelous changes which have followed the election of William McKinley, really the advance

agent of prosperity. Half of the letter is devoted to consideration of the Philippine question. It is concise history of what has taken place. The President declares that "no one who will avail himself of the facts will longer hold that there was any alliance between our soldiers and the insurgents, or that any them." He shows that in July, 1898, before the peace protocol was signed, Aguinaldo was threatening our army. He answers those who declare that there would have been no fighting if Congress had declared its purpose by showing that Aguinaldo attacked our troops before the ratification of the treaty, and that an attack had been planned weeks before the treaty was voted

"Are our opponents against the treaty?" the President inquires; "if so," he answers, "they must be reminded that it could not have been ratified in the Senate without their assistance; the Senate which ratified the treaty," he goes on, "and the Congress which added its sanction by a large appropriation comprised senators of the people of both parties."

Toward the close the President turns upon his assailants: "There were those who two years ago were rushing us to war with Spain who are unwilling to accept its clear consequences as there are those among us who advocated the ratification of this treaty of peace but now protest against its obligations. Nations that go to war must be prepared to accept its resultant obligations, and, when they make treaties must keep them. If others shirk the obligations imposed on them by war, we must part company with them." Then the President clearly declares his purpose in these

It is our purpose to establish in the Philippines a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants and to prepare them for self-government, and to give them self-government when they are ready for it, and as rapidly as they are ready for it. That I am aiming to do under my constitutinal authority, and will continue to do until Congress shall determine the political status of the inhabit-

The President in a few sentences exposes the hypocrisy of the charge of imperialism: "Freedom is the rock upon which the Republican party was built and now rests.' In dignified language, which serves to make its sarcasm more effective, Mr. McKinley

The Republican party does not have to assert its devotion to the Declaration of idence. That immortal instrument of the fathers remained unexecuted until the people under the lead of the Republican party in the awful clash of battle turned its promises into fulfillment. It wrote into the Constitution the amendments guaranteeing political equality to American citizenship and it has never broken them or counseled others in breaking them. It will not be guided in its conduct by one set of principles at home and another set in the newsterritory belonging to the United States.

The letter abounds in sentences that contain more than whole speeches. Here are

If one issue is paramount, this [silver] is For labor a short day is better than a

The march of events rules and overrules

iblican party was builded and now rests. The American people will not make the murderers of our soldiers the agents of the Republic to convey the blessings of liberty and order to the Philippines.

Freedom is the rock upon which the Re-

The American question is between duty and desertion-the American verdict will be for duty against desertion, for the Republic again both anarchy and imperialism.

Would our opponents surrender to the in-surgents, abandon our sovereignty or cede it to them? If that is not their purpose, then it should be promptly disclaimed.

THE SENTINEL AND MR. BURKE. On Saturday the Sentinel seemed to feel called upon to print a long editorial ex pressing its confidence in the Hon. Frank

B. Burke. Among other things the Senti-

The Sentinel desires it understood that it is giving its fullest and heartiest support to Mr. Burke, not merely because he is the Democratic candidate, but because it regards him as pre-eminently the man for the place in this juncture, and believes that the people of this district would injure themselves in every way if they failed

Very naturally, the Sentinel assails exany man. These have been published be- the mail steamer left Colon.

fore, but they are worth repeating. On March 21, 1893, the Sentinel said editorially: Mr. Burke was a senator in the Legis latures of 1889 and 1891. In this capacity he was the recognized mouthpiece of the corporation lobby, the uncompromising and studiously offensive enemy of organized labor, and the persistent opponent of reform legislation of every kind and degree. · · · He is a machine politician in the fullest sense of the term, and stands for everything that what is known as Cleve-

landism is a protest against. On March 22, 1893, in an article, alleged to have been telegraphed from Washing-

in Indiana that he is frequently held up as a warning to young men with tendencies to legislate for boodle only. "Beware of the political fate of Burke" has often appeared in the newspapers when warning members to look out for the lobby. He was beaten in a square fight for renomination to the Senate at the primaries, after a full iscussion of his record upon the stump. His legislative record was the issue. He could not be elected to an office, even in a county as strongly Democratic as Allen. What the Sentinel then said of Mr. Burke was, it said, the result of a long experience. Did it believe what it said then? If it did not it has slandered Mr. Burke and should make an abject confession in direct language. If it did not slander him, and the evidence shall show that it did not, it has stultified itself unnecessarily, since it might have been silent. The incident is a confession, at least, that any statement it makes politically as affecting persons cannot be believed.

The rumor that ex-President Cleveland will follow ex-Secretary Olney in a letter favoring Mr. Bryan is already denied. The Brooklyn Eagle, before the denial made, assumed that the rumor was false. It says that Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Olney, each other unpleasantly as often as agreeably during the last year of the Cleveland administration. Mr. Olney desired the its party. Mr. Olney could not see that Eagle says "Mr. Olney is sincerely that the errors from which he could have saved Mr. Cleveland, but for the latter's indocility, would have made Republican success in 1896 impossible and Democratic success then quite easy under a different and better candidate. His conviction that Mr. Cleveland brought Bryanism on Democracy and Republicanism into power ac counts for his omission to commend the administration with which he was connected." This is an interesting disclosure by a paper which was always very near Mr. Cleveland. Unused to politics, Mr. Olney imagines that if Mr. Cleveland had proceeded differently he might now be President. For this reason he criticises does not applaud Mr. Bryan. Mr. Olney is getting into position for 1904, evidently forgetting that he was the inspiration the action against Debs which extorted from ex-Governor Altgeld the phrase "government by injunction."

The South Bend Republican meeting goes a long way to refute the story about apathy. It was a great demonstration latent Republicanism, which is life and energy whenever the situation demands.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Simple and Refreshing. "Jimmy, what do you want for your break

"Well, ma, gimme ha'f a watermelon out on

The Opening Argument.

"Pa, what is the gage of war?" "The gage of war? Well, it is the first chunk of mud you throw at that little Jones boy that you say is always picking a fuss with you."

Taking Things Off the Hinges. "Our troops have captured four gates of the

Forbidden City.' "Yes; say, war with the Chinese seems to b

sort of Halloween high-jinks, doesn't it?" Not Cut Out to Win Wealth.

"Barker Bitts had to give up being a doctor." "Didn't he like it?" "Yes; but he is so cheerful that his patients don't stay sick long enough to keep him in

Has to Shop at a Profit. "That big gilt frame is a bargain."

"Pay for it? I went in to price it every day gave it to me.

The Rhetorical Steeplechase.

"What! No more phonographic speeches from

Bryan? Have his vocal chords given out?" "No; but the phonograph factories sent him

word that he must let up and go slower if he expects them to supply him." Good Space Going to Waste.

"What's the matter now?"

"He says I ought to have 'God bless our home' or 'Love your neighbors' engraved on this blank plate I wear on the back of my belt." Scientific.

"Pa! Oh, Pa! I know how t' make a alm'-

"Why, y' jes' get up a lot of eclipses an' make 'em to come off somewheres where they ain't visible."

NO CUT IN PRICES.

California Dried Fruit Men Deny, the

SAN JOSE, Cal., Sept. 9 .- Dispatches rethe Eastern dried fruit trade was being seriously injured by the California Cured Fruit Association quoting prices for export trade one-half cent on "four sizes" under domestic prices and also that the output of prunes were denied strongly today in an interview by President Bond, of the association. The president said the prices fixed by the California Cured Fruit three-quarters of a cent above the prices quoted in Hamburg by the European prune

dealers. "Thus our association decided to meet this somewhat by taking off one-half ; ent from our former prices. We stipuated, however, that no goods would be shipped abroad unless a bill of lading was taken out here, and also that no differential would be allowed until the goods were released from bond. There is thus no danger of our goods, even if sold in Europe, being reshipped and put on the market here, as the import duty of 2 cents, and one-quarter of a cent for freight, would prohibit such a deal."

Heavy Fighting in Colombia.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 9.—Mail ad-vices received to-day from Colon, Colombia, say that the rebels seized the town of Turbaco, near Cartagena, as well as the rail Colombian warship Cordova arrived with 100 troops, and heavy fighting ensued. There was great excitement in Cartagena when

McKINLEY'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

William McKinley's letter accepting the vention for President:

'Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Chairman Notification Committee: He [Burke] has been so dead politically "My Dear Sir-The nomination of the Re publican national convention of June 19, 1900, for the office of President of the United States, which, as the official representative of the convention, you have conveyed to me, is accepted.

"I have carefully examined the platform adopted, and give to it my hearty approval. Upon the great issue of the last national election it is clear. It upholds the gold standard and indorses the legislation of the present Congress by which that standard has been effectively strengthened. The stability of our national currency is, therefore, secure so long as those who adhere to this platform are kept in control of the government. In the first battle, that of 1896, the friends of the gold standard and of sound currency were triumphant, and the country is enjoying the fruits of that victory. Our antagonists, however, are second battle upon the same lines on which the first was fought and won. While regretting the reopening of this question, which can only disturb the present satisfactory financial condition of the government and visit uncertainty upon our great business enterprises, we accept the issue system, which will continue inviolable the

"As in 1896, the three silver parties are united under the same leader who immediately after the election of that year, in an address to the bimetallists, said: "The friends of bimetallism have not

against it." "The policy thus proclaimed has been accepted and confirmed by these parties. The the warfare against the so-called gold conspiracy when it expressly says 'we reiterate the demand of that [the Chicago] platform | \$79,527,060 in excess of its expenditures. of 1896 for an American financial system ! sleves, which shall restore and maintain bimetallic price level, and as part of such free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other

"So the issue is presented. It will be noted that the demand is for the immediate restoration of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. If another issue is paramount this is immediate. It will admit of no delay, and will suffer no postponement.

POPULIST DECLARATION. "Turning to the other associated parties we find in the Populist national platform adopted at Sioux Falls, S. D., May 10, 1900,

the following declaration: "We pledge anew the People's party never to cease the agitation until this financial conspiracy is blotted from the statute book, the Lincoln greenback restored, the bonds all paid and all corporathe demand for the reopening of the mints of the United States for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, the immediate increase of the volume of silver coins and certificates thus created to be substituted, dollar for dollar, for the bank notes issued by private corporations under special privilege, granted by law of Mrch 14, 1900, and prior to national banking laws." "The platform of the Silver party adopted at Kansas City July 6, 1900, makes the fol-

lowing announcement: "We declare it to be our intention to rency law, which not only repudiates the ancient and time-honored principles of the American people before the Constitution was adopted, but is violative of the principles of the Constitution itself; and we shall not cease our efforts until there has been established in its place a monetary system based upon the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold into money at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 by the independent action of the United States, under which system all paper money shall be issued by the government and all such money coined or issued shall be a full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and

private, without exception. "In all three platforms these parties announce that their efforts shall be unceasing until the gold act shall be blotted from the statute books and the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 shall take

its place. "The relative importance of the issues do not stop to discuss. All of them are important. Whichever party is successful will bound in conscience to carry into the administration and legislation its several declarations and doctrines. One declaration will be as obligatory as another, but all are not immediate. It is not possible that these parties would treat the doctrine of 16 to 1, the immediate realization of which is demanded by their several platforms, as void and inoperative in the event that they should be clothed with power. Otherwise their profession of faith is insincere. It is, therefore, the imperative business of those opposed to this financial heresy to prevent the triumph of the partles whose union is only assured by adherence to the silver issue. Will the American people, through indifference or fancied security, hazard the overthrow of the wise financial legislation of the past year and revive the danger of the silver standard vith all the inevitable evils of shattered confidence and general disaster which justly alarmed and aroused them in 1896? "The Chicago platform of 1896 is reaffirmed in its entirety by the Kansas City convention. Nothing has been omitted or recalled; so that all the perils then threatened are presented anew, with the added force of a deliberate reaffirmation. Four years ago the people refused to place the seat of their approval upon these dangerous and revolutionary policies, and this year they will not fail to record again their earnest dissent.

RECORD TO BE PROUD OF.

What the Republican Party, Through

Its Representatives, Has Done. "The Republican party remains faithful to its principle of a tariff which supplies sufficient revenues for the government and adequate protection to our enterprises and producers; and of reciprocity which opens foreign markets to the fruits of American labor, and furnishes new channels through which to market the surplus of American farms. The time-honored principles of protection and reciprocity were the first pledges of Republican victory to be written into public law.

"The present Congress has given to Alaska a territorial government for which cently received from the East stating that | it had waited more than a quarter of a century; has established a representative government in Hawaii; has enacted bills for the most liberal treatment of the pensioners and their widows; has revived the free homestead policy. In its great financial California combination did not control the law it provided for the establishment of banks of issue with a capital of \$25,000 for the benefit of villages and rural communities, and bringing the opportunity for profitable business in banking within the reach of moderate capital. Many are already availing themselves of this privilege. "During the past year more than nineteen millions of United States bonds have been paid from the surplus revenues of the treasury and in addition twenty-five millions of 2 per cent. matured, called by the government, are in process of payment. Pacific Railroad bonds issued by the government in aid of the roads in the sum of nearly forty-four million dollars have been paid since Dec. 1, 1897. The treasury balance is in satisfactory condition, showing on Sept. 1. \$135,419,000, in addition to the \$150,000,000 gold reserve held in the treasury. The government's relations with the Pacific railroads have been substantially closed, \$124,421,000 being received from these roads, the greater part in cash and the remainder with ample securities for payments deferred.

"Instead of diminishing, as was predicted four years ago, the volume of our currency is greater per capita than it has

tions are more promising than they have

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.-Following is | been for many years, probably more so public. I rejoice that the Southern as well

them, have advanced in value. OUR FOREIGN TRADE. "Our foreign trade shows a satisfactory and increasing growth. The amount of our exports for the year 1900 over those of exceptionally prosperous year of 1899 was about half a million dollars for every day of the year, and these sums have gone into the homes and enterprises of the people. There has been an increase of over \$50,000,000 in the exports of agricultural not satisfied. They compel us to fight a products, \$92,692,220 in manufactures, and in the products of the mines of over \$10,000,009. Our trade balances cannot fail to give sat- amination or by other tests of fitness in the 1898 we sold abroad \$615,432,676 of products more than we bought abroad; in 1899, \$529,-\$74,813, and in 1900, \$544,471,701, making durand again invite the sound-money forces to | ing the three years a total balance in our join in winning another, and, we hope, a favor of \$1,689,779,190-nearly five times the permanent triumph for an honest financial | balance of trade in our favor for the whole period of 108 years from 1790 to June 30,

1897. inclusive. "Four hundred and thirty-six million dollars of gold have been added to the gold stock of the United States since July 1, 1896." The law of March 14, 1900, authorized the refunding into 2 per cent. bonds of that been vanquished; they have simply been | part of the public debt represented by the 3 overcome. They believe that the gold | per cents, due in 1908, the 4 per cents, due in 1907 and the 5 per cents. due in 1904, agstandard is a conspiracy of the money changers against the welfare of the human | gregating \$840,000,000. More than one-third race, and they will continue the warfare of the sum of these bonds was refunded in the first three months after the passage of the act, and on Sept. 1 the sum had been increased more than \$33,000,000, making in Silver Democratic platform of 1900 continues | all \$330,578,050, resulting in a net saving of over \$8,379,520. The ordinary receipts of the government for the fiscal year 1900 were "While our receipts both from customs made by the American people for them- and internal revenue have been greatly innoitures nave been de creasing. Civil and miscellaneous expenses system the immediate restoration of the for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, were

nearly \$14,000,000 less than in 1839, while on the war account there is a decrease of more than \$95,000,000. There were required \$8,000,-000 less to support the navy this year than last, and the expenditures on account of Indians were nearly two and three-quarter million dollars less than in 1899. The only two items of increase in the public expenses of 1900 over 1899 are for pensions and interest on the public debt. For 1899 we expended for pensions \$139,394,929, and for the fiscal year 1900 our payments on this account amounted to \$140,877,316. The net increase of interest on the public debt of 1900 over 1899 required by the war loan was \$263,408.25. While Congress authorized the government to make a war loan of \$400,000,-000 at the beginning of the war with Spain, only \$200,000,000 of bonds were issued, bearing 3 per cent, interest, which were promptly and patriotically taken by our citizens. inless something unforeseen occurs to reduce our revenues or increase our expenditures, the Congress at its next session should reduce taxation very materially. PAYING OUR DEBTS.

"Five years ago we were selling government bonds bearing as high as 5 per cent. interest. Now we are redeeming them with a bond at par bearing 2 per cent. interest. We are selling our surplus products and lending our surplus money to Europe. One result of our selling to other nations so much more than we have bought from lend our efforts to the repeal of this cur- them during the past three years is a radical improvement of our financial relations. been borrowed of Europe for our rapid, constant drain upon our resources for interest and dividends and made our money market liable to constant disturbances by calls for payment or heavy sales of our securities whenever moneyed stringency or panic occurred abroad. We have now been paying these debts and bringing home many of our securities and establishing countervailing credits abroad by our loans and placing ourselves upon a sure foundation of financial independence.

"In the unfortunate contest between Great Britain and the Boer states of South Africa the United States has maintained an attitude of neutrality in accordance with its well-known traditional policy. It did not hesitate, however, when requested by the governments of the South African republics, to exercise its good offices for a cessation of hostilities. It is to be observed | that, while the South African republics made like requests of other powers, the United States is the only one which complied. The British government declined to accept the intervention of any power. "Ninety-one per cent. of our exports and mports are now carried by foreign ships. For ocean transportation we pay annually to foreign ship owners over \$165,000,000. We ought to own the ships for our carrying trade with the world and we ought to build them in American shipyards and man them with American sailors. Our own citizens should receive the transportation charges now paid to foreigners. I have called the attention of Congress to this subject in my several annual messages. In that of Dec. 6, 1897, I said: 'Most desirable from every standpoint of national interest and patriotism is the effort to extend our foreign commerce. To this end our merchant marine be improved and enlarged. should do our full share of the carrying trade of the world. We do not do it now. We should be the laggard no longer. "In my message of Dec. 5, 1899, I said: Our national development will be one-sided and unsatisfactory so long as the remarkable growth of our inland industries remains unaccompanied by progress on the seas. There is no lack of constitutional authority for legislation which shall give to the country maritime strength commensurate with its industrial achievements and with its rank among the nations of the earth. The past year has recorded exceptional activity in our shipyards, and the promises of continual prosperity in shipbuilding are abundant. Advanced legislation for the protection of our seamen has been enacted. Our coast trade under regulations wisely framed at the beginning o the government and since, shows results for the past fiscal year unequaled in our records or those of any other power. We

ever, if we complacently regard only matters at home, and blind ourselves to the necessity of securing our share in the valuable carrying trade of the world.' "I now reiterate these views. "A subject of immediate importance to our country is the completion of a great waterway of commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific. The construction of a maritime canal is now more than ever indispensable to that intimate and ready communication between our eastern and western seaports demanded by the annexation of the Hawaiian islands and the expansion of our influence and trade in the Pacific. "Our national policy more imperatively than ever calls for its completion and control by this government; and it is be lieved the next session of Congress, after receiving the full report of the commission appointed under the act approved March 3, 1899, will make provisions for the sure accomplishment of this great work.

shall fail to realize our opportunities, how-

OBNOXIOUS COMBINATIONS.

Those Which Suppress Competition and Arbitrarily Enhance Prices.

"Combinations of capital which control the general use of the people by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, thus enhancing prices to the general consumer, but to protect them in their homes, in their public welfare. They are dangerous conspiracles against the public good, and ate with the United States in its efforts should be made the subject of prohibitory or penal legislation. Publicity will be a helpful influence to check this evil. Uniformity of legislation in the several States should be secured. Discrimination between what is injurious and what is useful and city of Santiago surrendered to the comever been. It was \$21.10 in 1896. It had in- this subject. Honest co-operation of capicreased to \$26.50 on July 1, 1900, and \$26.85 tal is necessary to meet new business conon Sept. 1, 1900. Our total money on July ditions and extend our rapidly increasing way, last Monday. The following day the 1, 1896, was 31,506,434,966; on July 1, 1900, it foreign trade, but conspiracies and combiwas \$2,062,425.40, and \$2,096,683,042 on Sept. 1. | nations intended to restrict business, create lies and control prices should be ef-

"The best service which can be rendered

ment. The policy that subserves this end is the true American policy. The past three years have been more satisfactory to American workingmen than many preceding years. Any change of the present industrial or financial policy of the government would be disastrous to their highest interests. With prosperity at home and an inthan they have ever been. Prosperity creasing foreign market for American of war should be kept constantly in view. abounds everywhere throughout the Re- products employment should continue to wait upon labor, and with the present gold | dictates of humanity and in the fulfillment as the Northern States are enjoying a full standard the workingman is secured of high public and moral obligations. We share of these improved national condi- against payments for his labor in a depre- had no design of aggrandizement and no ciated currency. For labor a short day is largely to our remarkable industrial de- better than a short dollar. One will lighten relopment. The money lender receives the burdens; the other lessens the rewards preceded and aimed to avert the struggle, ower rewards for his capital than if it of toil. The one will promote contentment | and in the final arbitrament of force, this were invested in active business. The rates and independence; the other penury and country was impelled solely by the purpose of interest are lower than they have ever want. The wages of labor should be ade- of relieving grievous wrongs and removing been in this country, while those things quate to keep the home in comfort, edu- long-existing conditions which disturbed which are produced on the farm and in cate the children, and, with thrift and its tranquility, which shocked the moral the workshop, and the labor producing economy, lay something by for the days of infirmity and old age.

"Practical civil-service reform has always had the support and encouragement of the | States, in making peace, should follow the kepublican party. The future of the merit system is safe in its hands. During the arisen for modification or amendment in the have been made. Important amendments were promulgated by executive order under date of May 29, 1899, having for their princi- | the achievement of the common good under pal purpose the exception from competitive | the demands of civilization rather than to examination of certain places involving ambitious designs. * * fiduciary responsibilities or duties of a strictly confidential, scientific or executive character, which it was thought might better be filled either by noncompetitive ex-

"The merit system, as far as practicable, is made the basis for appointments to of-

fice in our new territory. The American people are profoundly grateful to the soldiers, sailors and marines who have in every time of conflict fought their country's battles and defended its henor. The survivors and the widows and orphans of those who have fallen are justly entitled to receive the generous and considerate care of the Nation. Few are now left of those who fought in the Mexican war, and while many of the veterans of the civil war are still spared to us, their rumbers are rapidly diminishing and age and infirmity are increasing their dependence. These, with the sailors of the Spanish war, will not be neglected by their grateful countrymen. The pension laws have been liberal. They should be justly administered and will be. Preference should be given to the soldiers, sailors and marines, their widows and orphans, with respect to employment in the public serv-

CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

What Has Been Done Towards Establishing Stable Governments.

"We have been in possession of Cuba since the 1st of January, 1899. We have restored order and established domestic tranquillity. We have fed the starving, clothed the naked and ministered to the sick. We have improved the sanitary condition of the island. We have stimulated industry, introduced public education and taken a full and comprehensive enumeration of the inhabitants. The qualification of electors has been settled and under it of- generosity and benevolence. ficers have been chosen for all the municipalities of Cuba. These local governments are now in operation, administered by the people. Our military establishment has been choose members of a constitutional conder is to assemble on the first Monday of November to frame a constitution upon which an independent government for the island will rest. All this is a long step in the fulfillment of our sacred guarantees to the people of Cuba

the Philippines. The treaty of peace which | ceded us the one conveyed to us the other. Congress has given to this island a government in which the inhabitants participate, elect their own Legislature, enact of duty and humanity appeal to the Presitheir own local laws, provide their own dent so strongly that he can find no approsystem of taxation, and in these respects priate answer but the one he has here have the same power and privileges enoyed by other Territories belonging to the United States, and a much larger measure of self-government than was given to the inhabitants of Louisiana under Jefferson.
A district court of the United States for
Porto Rico has been established and local courts have been inaugurated, all of which are in operation. The generous treatment of the Porto Ricans accords with the most liberal thought of our own country and encourages the best aspirations of the people of the island. While they do not have instant free commercial intercourse with the United States, Congress complied with my recommendation by removing, on the first day of May last, 85 per cent. of the duties and providing for the removal of the reing 15 per cent. on the first of March, Rico shall provide local revenues for the expenses of conducting the government. During this intermediate period Porto Rican products coming into the United pay a tariff of 15 per cent. of the rates under the Dingley act, and our goods going to Porto Rico pay a like rate. The duties thus paid and collected both in Porto Rico and the United States are paid to the government of Porto Rico and no part thereof is taken by the national government. All of the duties from Nov. 1, 1898. to June 30, 1900, aggregating the sum of \$2,250,523.21 paid at the custom houses in the United States upon Porto Ricon products, under the laws existing prior to the above mentioned act of Congress, have gone into the treasury of Porto Rico to relieve the destitute and for schools ar cther public purposes. In addition to this we have expended for relief, education and mprovement of roads the sum of \$1,513,-084.95. The United States military force in the island has been reduced from 11,000 to the most part the local constabulary. "Under the new law and the inauguration

of civil government there has been a gratifying revival of business. The manufactures of Porto Rico are developing; her imports are increasing; her tariff is yielding increased returns; her fields are being cultivated; free schools are being established. Notwithstanding the many embarrassments incident to a change of national conditions she is rapidly showing the good effects of her new relations to this

THE PHILIPPINES.

Instructions to the Commissioners

Who Negotiated Peace Treaty. "For the sake of full and intelligent unto give to the people authentic information of the acts and aims of the administration, I present at some length the events of importance leading up to the present situation. The purposes of the executive are best revealed and can best be judged by what he has done and is doing. It will be seen that the power of the government has been used for the liberty, the peace and the prosperity of the Philippine peoples, and that force has been employed only against force which stood in the way of the realization of these ends.

"On the 25th day of April, 1898, Congress declared that a state of war existed between Spain and the United States. May 1, 1898, Admiral Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila bay. On May 19, 1898, Major General Merritt, U. S. A., was placed in command of the military expedition to Manila, and directed among other things to immediately publish a proclamation declaring that we come not to make war upon the people of the Philippines nor upon any part of faction among them. employments, and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, co-operto give effect to this beneficial purpose, will | all the ideals, customs and institutions of receive the reward of its support and pro-

"On July 3, 1898, the Spanish fleet in atempting to escape from Santiago harbor was destroyed by the American fleet, and | and expectation that the commissioners on July 17, 1898, the Spanish garrison in the | may be received in a manner due to the mander of the American forces. "Following these brilliant victories, on

the 12th day of August, 1898, upon the initia- | tegrity as bearers of the good will, the tive of Spain, hostilities were suspended and a protocol was signed with a view to arranging terms of peace between the two governments. In pursuance thereof I appinted as commissioners the following disinguished citizens to conduct the negotia-William R. Day of Ohio, Hon. William P.

to labor is to afford it an opportunity for | Frye of Maine, Hon. Cushman K. Davis of steady and remunerative employment, and Minnesota, Hon. George Gray of Delaware give it every encouragement for advance- and Hon. Whitelaw Reid of New York.

COMMISSIONERS CAUTIONED. "In addressing the peace commission be

"'It is my wish that throughout the negotiations intrusted to the commission the purpose and spirit with which the United States accepted the unwelcome necessity We took up arms only in obedience to the ambition of conquest. Through the long course of repeated representations which sense of mankind and which could no

"'It is my earnest wish that the United same high rule of conduct which guided it in facing war. It should be as scrupulous esent administration as occasions have and magnanimous in the concluding settlement as it was just and humane in its

'Our aim in the adjustment of peace should be directed to lasting results and to

"'Without any original thought of complete or even partial acquisition, the presence and success of our arms in Manila imposes upon us obligations which we cannot disregard. The march of events rules discretion of the appointing officers. It is and overrules human action. Avowing ungratifying that the experience of more than reservedly the purpose which has animated a year has vindicated these changes, in all our effort, and still solicitous to adhere the marked improvement of the public to it, we cannot be unmindful that without any desire or design on our part the war has brought us new duties and responsibilities which we must meet and discharge as becomes a great nation on whose growth and career from the beginning the Ruler of Nations has plainly written the high com-

> mand and pledge of civilization." "On Oct. 28, 1898, while the peace commission was continuing its negotiations in Paris, the following additional instruction 'It is imperative upon us that as victors we should be governed only by motives

> which will exalt our Nation. Territorial expansion should be our least concern; that we shall not shirk the moral obligations of our victory is of the greatest. It is undisputed that Spain's authority is permanenty destroyed in every part of the Philippines. To leave any part in her feeble control now would increase our difficulties and be opposed to the interests of humanity. . . Nor can we permit Spain to transfer any of the islands to another power. Nor can we invite another power or powers to join the United States in sovthem or turn them back to Spain

" 'Consequently, grave as are the responsibilities and unforeseen as are the culties which are before us. the President can see but one plain path of duty-the acceptance of the archipelago. Greater difficulties and more serious complications-administrative and international-would follow any other course. The President has given to the views of the comm the fullest consideration, and in reaching the conclusion above announced, in the light of information communicated to the commission and to the President since your departure, he has been influenced by the single consideration of duty and humanity. The President is not unmindful of the distressed financial condition of Spain, and whatever consideration the United States may show must come from its sense of

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS. "Again, on Nov. 13. I instructed the commission: 'From the standpoint of indemnity both the archipelagoes [Porto Rico and reduced from \$43,000 to less than \$6,000. An | the Philippines] are insufficient to pay our election has been ordered to be held on the war expenses, but, aside from this, do we 15th of September, under a fair election law | not owe an obligation to the people of the already tried in the municipal elections, to | Philippines which will not permit us to return them to the sovereignty of Spain? vention, and the convention of the same or- | Could we justify ourselves in such a course. or could we permit their barter to some other power? Willing or not, we have the responsibility of duty which we cannot escape. * * * The President cannot believe any division of the archipelago can bring us anything but embarrassment in the future. 'We hold Porto Rico by the same title as The trade and commercial side, as well as the indemnity for the cost of the war, are questions we might yield. They might be

> marked out.' "The treaty of peace was concluded on Dec. 10, 1898. By its terms the archipelage known as the Philippine islands was ceded by Spain to the United States. It was also provided that 'the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress Eleven days thereafter, on Dec. 21, the following direction was given to the commander of our forces in the Philippines: . . . "The military commander of the

> waived or compromised, but the questions

United States is enjoined to make known to the inhabitants of the Philippine islands that, in succeeding to the sovereignty of Spain, in severing the former political relations of the inhabitants and in establishing 1902, or earlier if the Legislature of Porto | a new political power, the authority of the United States is to be exerted for the securing of the persons and property of the people of the islands and for the confirmation of all their private rights and relations. It will be the duty of the commander of the forces of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not as invaders or conquerors, but as friends, to protect the natives in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and religious rights.'

THE SCHURMAN COMMISSION.

What It Was Instructed to Do in the

Philippine Islands. "In order to facilitate the most humane, pacific and effective extension of authority throughout these islands, and to secure, with the least possible delay, the benefits 1,500, and native Porto Ricans constitute for of a wise and generous protection of life and property to the inhabitants, I appointed in January, 1899, a commission consisting of Hon. Jacob Gould Schurman, of New York; Admiral George Dewey, United States navy; Hon. Charles Denby, of Indiana; Prof. Dean C. Worcester, of Michigan, and Major General Elwell S. Otis,

United States army. "Their instructions contained the follow-

"'In the performance of this duty the commissioners are enjoined to meet at the earliest possible day in the city of Manila and to announce by a public proclamation, their presence and the mission intrusted to them, carefully setting forth that, while derstanding of the Philippine question, and the military government already proclaimed is to be maintained and continued so long as necessity may require, efforts will be made to alleviate the burden of taxation, to establish industrial and commercial prosperity, and to provide for the safety of persons and of property by such means as may be found conducive to these

"The commissioners will endeavor, without interference with the military authorities of the United States now in control of the Philippines, to ascertain what amelioration in the condition of the inhabitants and what improvements in public order may be practicable, and for this purpose they wil study attentively the existing social and political state of the various populations particularly as regards the forms of local government, the administration of justice, the collection of customs and other taxes the means of transportation, and the need of public improvements. They will report * * the results of their observations and reflections, and will recommend such executive action as may from time to time

seem to then wise and useful. 'The commissioners are hereby authorized to confer authoritatively with any persons resident in the islands from whom they may believe themselves able to derive information or suggestions valuable for the purposes of their commission, or whom they may choose to employ as agents, as may be necessary for this purpose. . . . 'It is my desire that in all their relations with the inhabitants of the islands the commissioners exercise due respect for the tribes which compose the population, emphasizing upon all occasions the just and beneficent intentions of the government of the United States. It is also my wish honored and authorized representatives of the American Republic, duly commissioned on account of their knowledge, skill and inprotection and the richest blessing of a

"On the 5th of February, 1899, the treaty was ratified by the Senate of the United States, and the Congress immediately apions on the part of the United States: Hon. | propriated \$20,000,000 to carry out lis provisions. The ratifications were exchange

iberating rather than a conquering na-